

**Mr. Flood's Account.**

The Committee of the Senate charged with the investigation of the account of the Clerk of that body for services during the past year, have made a Report which we understand acquits Mr. Flood of the suspicion of having taken a greater amount of compensation than the law allows. We have not seen the report of the Committee, and defer an analysis of it, until the document is before us. We are gratified that the Committee have found grounds sufficient in their judgment to warrant them in making a report which acquits the Clerk of legal blame.

It is admitted, we believe, and documentarily established, that the Clerk was paid for services during the past year, the sum of \$1,575.41. It is further, we believe, matter of legal notoriety, that the statute fixes the compensation of that functionary at \$4 per diem during the session of the Legislature, with an allowance for the time actually occupied by him after the adjournment, in making an index to the Journal. In the present case, some \$200 was charged on account of making the index. These are facts about which we believe there is no controversy. Now, if the Legislature had sat the whole year, Sundays inclusive, the legal compensation of the Clerk at \$4 per day, would be \$1,460. The precise amount of time that body was in session we do not know, but it is not claimed, we believe, that it extended its session throughout the year; and we have an indistinct recollection of its having adjourned *sine die* sometime before mid-summer, with a solemn pledge from Gov. Wood, that he would never invite them back again!

By what process the Committee have arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Flood was legally entitled to the amount he has received, their report must show. The reasons appear to have been satisfactory to the Committee, and if, on examination they shall seem plausible, we shall not quarrel with them.

Meanwhile, we understand that the committee find that the law which has been so construed as to warrant these charges of the Clerk, is miserably defective, open to abuse, and needs amendment. And this is claimed to be a *triumphant* vindication of the Clerk!—[O. S. Journal.]

**THE TORNADO OF JAN. 20.**—By the Pittsburgh Daily Union, we learn, that in addition to its destructive effects in Knox, Tuscarawas and Carroll counties, Ohio, it was also very destructive in Washington co. Pa.

A house near Cannonsburgh was blown down; the valley of Peter's creek was swept; a Mrs. Crouch was severely injured by the falling of her house; trees fell upon a Mr. Thomas and his son, and the latter had a leg fractured badly; the barn, house, &c. of Mr. Cheeseman unroofed; Mr. Crites's house unroofed and barn destroyed; on three farms, owned by men of the name of Wright, houses and barns unroofed, orchards destroyed, sheep killed, &c.; tenant houses of a Mr. Finley destroyed; and an Odd Fellow's Lodge blown down. Several persons were injured, but no lives lost.—[Ohio Repository.]

**A MONSTER SAUSAGE.**—It was formerly the custom in some German towns for the butchers to carry about an immense sausage on New Year's day and make merry over it. The butchers of Königsberg made one, in 1582, which was 566 yards long, weighed 494 pounds, contained, besides other ingredients, 36 hams, and was borne by 96 journeymen butchers on wooden forks.—After an interval of eighteen years, the butchers of Königsberg made a much larger sausage, which was 1005 yards long, and for which they employed 81 smoked hams, and 18½ pounds of pepper, and it weighed nearly nine hundred pounds. They carried it round the town on New Year's day, with great solemnity, and accompanied by bands of music, and then ate it in company with the bakers, who had made out of twelve bushels of rye flour eight great loaves, each five yards long, and baked six huge cakes, which they carried in procession through the town on the 6th of January, and which the butchers afterwards helped them to devour.

**Arrival of the Africa.**

**NEW YORK, Feb. 14.**—The Africa is below with Liverpool dates to 28th. No answer from the Czar.

**THE TURKISH WAR.**—There is but little news as to the Turkish war by this arrival. The Czar's conduct is still evasive, and he does not regard the entry of the allied fleets into the Black Sea as a declaration of war; and is not expected to send a reply to the Vienna Note until the middle of February. He has, however, appointed Count Orloff to visit the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London, to explain on what terms he really will treat. It is thought by all, that his object is to gain time.

There was a doubtful rumor that Count Parran, has succeeded Nesselrode as Chancellor.

A quiet tone is observable in the Russian organs, but the appearances of peace are not any nearer.

On the Danube, preparations were making by the Russians to attack Kalafat, though they admit it will cost them 10,000 men.

Omer Pasha continues to fall on the Russians whenever an opportunity occurs. His tactics being to put it out of the Russians' power to fight. Several skirmishes, but no actions of importance.

The fleets were last seen part at Sinope, and part near Batoun, but are reported to have sailed for Varna.

The Russian squadron was off the sea of Azoff.

Servia is much aggravated by the intrigues of the Russian Consul General at Belgrade.

The Shah of Persia has definitely promised to act peacefully towards Turkey.

**AUSTRIA.**—The Austrian Government has ordered 40,000 troops in great haste to Hungary. It is not yet known what is going on there.

Dost Mahomed was at Candia. There is no news of importance.

**BUCHAREST, 24th.**—45,000 Russians are concentrated around Kalafat, and great battles are expected soon.

**Arrival of the Canada.**

**HALIFAX, Feb. 17.**—The Canada arrived this morning.

**MARKETS.**—Breadstuffs at Liverpool dull during the first of the week. Since then articles revived and in better request; closing at 2d decline on wheat, and 1s on flour. During the week corn nearly recovered its value.

The news is ominous of war. The answer from England and France to the Russian inquiries and respecting the entry of the fleets, was delivered to the Russian ministers in London and Paris on the 1st inst. The terms of the reply had not transpired.

The Russian minister is reported to have withdrawn himself from Paris, and the Russian minister was to leave London on the 5th.

England is sending a detachment of small steamers to take soundings of the entrance to the Baltic, for the fleets.

**LATEST BY TELEGRAPH—VIENNA.**—Count Buol has drawn up a declaration of neutrality, with a strong leaning towards the views of the Western powers, and has given this to Count Orloff as a final answer.

Orloff's mission has therefore failed.

The Czar's proposal was to form a defensive league with all the German States; and if the Western Powers attacked any one of them, Russia would make common cause with them and would not conclude any peace without consulting their interests. The German Powers, through Austria, definitely refused, and Russia is therefore isolated.

The Western Powers are immediately to demand the evacuation of the Principalities and are to command it forthwith.

Orders are understood to have been sent to the English and French Embassadors at St. Petersburg to demand their passports.

At a council held at the Tuilleries on the 30th January, the question of sending an extraordinary expedition to land a force in Turkey was fully discussed. It is proposed to send 80,000 men. England will send only a small force, but will pay half of the expenses.

The British army is to be increased by 11,000 men—regulars. Of the navy by 13,000 men.

No change had occurred at Kalafat since last report.

On the Danube, although abstaining from great operations, the Turks gave the Russians no rest.

The Russian Minister has paid a formal and final visit to the Foreign department.

**Important from Lower California.**

By the arrival of the Star in the West, we are in possession of the latest news of Walker's filibustering expedition. The following detailed account is from the San Diego Herald:

As we were going to press we received further intelligence from Encinada. The bark Anita had arrived with two hundred and thirty men as an additional force to the command of Colonel Walker, on the 20th inst., and immediately landed her troops.—At this time the natives had fled, and nothing more had been seen of them after the new forces had arrived. The day after the arrival of the Anita, sixty-five men were ordered to march on the town of Santa Tomas, under the command of Capt. Geo. A. Davidson, who effected the taking of the place without a fight. Melendrez and Negrete had fled, but the property belonging to them in La Grulla was taken and appropriated for the use of the expedition. This was principally horses and cattle, and are all secured in the valley of Encinada. The property of Melendrez had been declared confiscated by the Mexican government, he being outlawed by a decree of the military commandant. The new government had taken possession of it in right of the old.—He has endeavored to regain the property which was declared confiscated by order of Santa Anna, by trying to drive the expedition from the country; and in order to do so, he has forced the natives to fight against it. The inhabitants of this part of the country refused to aid him, but have been obliged to do so in order to save the life of Negrete, commandant of Santa Tomas, and also of the Judge of First instance whom Melendrez had taken as prisoners, and threatened to put to death if the inhabitants did not enroll themselves under his command. They reluctantly did so, under the promise to release his prisoners. They besieged us several days, keeping up a constant and ineffectual fire upon us on the first day of the siege. The gallant McKibbin met his death while taking deliberate aim at the person of the outlaw, Melendrez. The heroic Capt. Gilman, was also severely wounded. With these exceptions, the men are without scathe or injury, and in excellent condition and spirits. On the fifth day our boys made an attack upon their camp, routing them completely, killing eight, and wounding several more. We also took possession of their field piece, ammunition, stock, camp equipage, &c., since which time Melendrez has not been able to make a stand. The flag of "Two stars" now waves triumphantly over Lower California, and the wealthy rancheros are in ecstasies, and do not fear to express their joy at our advent.

At Encinada all remained quiet at last accounts, there being nothing whatever to take place except the satisfying of animal wants, which are supplied by the number of cattle in possession of the expedition. There have been but two deaths in the expedition—Lieut. McKibbin and private Bernard McCormick.

We are authorized to state that letters have been received at the headquarters of the expedition, from the wealthiest and most influential rancheros in the country, offering to aid the expedition in any desired way, provided all sufficient force be placed in the country to protect the inhabitants from future emergencies arising from such a course. One of them came, and voluntarily offered to furnish supplies to the expedition—including horses sufficient to mount the command. This generous offer was refused by President Walker, the forces now having abundant supplies from the confiscated property of the outlaw Melendrez, and, also, because the expedition expects to pay for all supplies received from friendly inhabitants. The ranchero in question stated that the supplies were gratuitously offered. They all

now feel secure in the possession of their property and lives. A decree was issued by the President, condemning to death, all persons guilty of plundering the property of the friendly inhabitants.

The expedition has been favored with the presence of an American lady, the wife of Capt. Chapman, of the first party, or "Old Guard," whose attention to the sick and wounded, acts and words of encouragement, and personal heroism, contributed greatly to the success of the expedition, and to the comfort of the party. During the siege of Encinada she was constantly at the post of danger, loading and passing the arms to the men, and repeatedly firing upon the enemy through the loopholes. Her bravery was such as to astonish those who were best acquainted with her daring and resolute character.

Col. Walker is a native of Ohio, and graduated at Frankfort, Ky., at an early age, and has since occupied many stations of trust and respectability. He has travelled through every country in Europe, and is conversant with nearly every language spoken, and is considered by those who know him intimately, to be one of the first lawyers and diplomatists of the day, as well as one of the most remarkable men of our time.

The party embraces men of every profession, among them some surveyors, who are engaged in surveying the town of Encinada, with its harbor and approaches, laying out the ground in streets and blocks, and superintending the repairs, fortifications and buildings erecting by the new government. Military posts are established at San Domingo and La Grulla, and garrisoned by detachments from the main body. These parties are engaged with the Indians in constructing durable fortifications at these places, and building quarters for the accommodation of the troops. The strictest discipline prevails throughout every department of the army, and the soldiers are constantly drilled in camp, under the able tuition of commanders and companies, who are all, without exception, officers of experience, and who have served with gallantry in the Mexican war.

The inhabitants are free in their intercourse with the officers and soldiers of the command, and all express a willingness to unite with the liberators in sustaining the new government. Frequent conferences have taken place between the wealthy rancheros and President Walker, and they are all amply satisfied with the existing state of things. The proclamation is favorably received, and a disposition is exhibited on all sides to abide by and respect its enforcement.

A call has been made upon the inhabitants to unite in convention, for the purpose of adopting a constitution suited to the requirements of the people, and to establish such a code of laws as may be found adequate to preserve peace and order to the community.

The President is inde fatigable in his devotion to the welfare of the people and his army; and his time is employed constantly in the labor of his office.

The defences of the port of Encinada are now so far advanced that it is deemed impregnable to any force Santa Anna or anybody else can send against it. The supplies for the troops are abundant, and are well protected, so that even a siege could be resisted with success. The men are in the highest spirits on account of their recent achievements, and are ready for any emergency that may occur, and more than anxious for another opportunity to measure their prowess with that of the enemy.

**A WALL TO BE BUILT AROUND GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.**—The News says: "A wall will soon be called for around Great Salt Lake City, which will be entrusted to the Bishops of their several wards to execute. Let them give an example to the Saints throughout the Territory, by their prompt and energetic movements; and let all their wards, and every individual thereof, say amen, and act accordingly."

**NEW YORK, Feb. 14.**—It is reported that the steamer building at Williamsburg on the plan of the Wm. North of Philadelphia, intended to run to Europe in six days, has been sold to the Sultan of Turkey for \$230,000.